



## ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1858.

Speaking of the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, the Lynchburg Virginian says:—"Something yet remains to be done, however, by us of Virginia. We must complete the missing link between Lynchburg and Charlottesville—sixty miles only—which will give us almost an air-line road to Washington. Twenty miles of it, one-third of the distance, will be finished during the present year. The remainder, under the energetic management of Mr. Burroughs, the President of the company, will soon follow. And then the Southwest will not only be connected with Norfolk in all the relations of commerce, but with Washington in relation to travel and the mails. This only is needed to make the system complete."

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, considerable discussion took place on the bill making appropriations for fortifications. The Committee of Ways and Means proposed only \$350,000. Mr. Whitley, of Delaware, offered a substitute, embracing items to the amount of \$1,931,000; and upon this the debate took a wide range, as to the necessity for better defenses in case of war, and the danger of being thrown into conflict with a powerful nation, but half prepared. Before coming to a vote, the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate; and various subjects were discussed upon, according to the fancies of the speakers. The session was continued far into the night.

The bill before the Senate, making provision for keeping in repair and preserving certain harbor and river improvements, produces the usual debate on that subject, in relation to the constitutional powers of the government. We observe that in reply to certain objections, Mr. Benjamin, on Tuesday, suggested, that it was quite as constitutional and expedient to make appropriations for the improvement of our own rivers and harbors as for the exploration of foreign rivers, respecting which latter no constitutional question seemed to be raised by any Senator!

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, after considerable discussion, the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, was concluded; and Clement L. Vallandigham was declared entitled to the seat held by Lewis D. Campbell; and, being sworn, took his seat. The House voted on and rejected the resolution from a portion of the committee declaring that Mr. Campbell is entitled to the seat—yeas 91, nays 116. The House then adopted, by four majorities, the resolution submitted by Mr. Lamar, of the committee of elections, that Mr. Vallandigham is entitled to the seat.

The discussion on the new Loan bill is going on in the Senate, and Mr. Simmons has taken occasion to offer, by way of amendment to it, his proposition for the prevention of frauds in the collection of the revenue, by the establishment of a home valuation on imported goods. Mr. Toombs is opposed to the Loan bill—a bill which he thinks "is not demanded by an economical administration of the Government." Mr. Bell had the floor on the subject yesterday.

The Fredericksburg News says:—"The Circuit Court is still in session at Spotsylvania Court House, and will probably adjourn to Fredericksburg, Wednesday evening. On the first day J. Limbrick, charged with arson, was acquitted. Joseph Warren, charged with breaking into Moses George's vessel, was sent to jail for four months. J. F. Walters for breaking into Armstrong's house was sent to the Penitentiary for five years. The Court was expeditious, having tried and convicted the last two prisoners in two hours and a half."

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer calls upon the reverend clergy to urge the claims of the Mount Vernon Association, and make collections in their churches on Sunday the 4th of July next, in aid of the funds of the association. This is "setting the counter a little too deep." We presume the "reverend clergy" will be to be excused. They will leave all that matter to the laity.

The Nashville Union, the leading Democratic paper of Tennessee, in an article headed "Gov. Wise," very coolly advises his Excellency to leave the Democratic party, and unite with the opposition. It seems, indeed, for some reason or other, exceedingly anxious to get rid of him, and is ready to make almost any sacrifice, if it can induce the Governor to leave the Democracy.

Mr. Vandenberg has determined to run a weekly European line of steam-ships at his sole expense and risk between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen. He advertises the regular days of sailing of his fine steamers "Vanderbilt," "North Star," "Ariel," and "Northern Light," and is rapidly driving to completion his magnificent new steamer "Queen of the Ocean" to take a place in the same line.

A Lieutenant Governor of the State is to be voted for to-day. Mr. Jackson is the Democratic candidate, and, indeed, is the only candidate for the office, announced.

The Queen of Great Britain was born May 24th, 1819, and is consequently thirty-nine years of age. The date of her accession to the throne was June 20th, 1837.

The tobacco dealers of Richmond have had a meeting, and adopted various rules and regulations for the better government of their business hereafter.

Some of the Canada papers, even, are taking ground against the late conduct of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Communications appear in the newspapers in different parts of the commonwealth, in favor of John Letcher for next Governor.

## News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The vote in the House, the other day, refusing further appropriations for the capitol extension, was not a party one, but was participated in by all sides. The secret of it lies in the very strong feeling prevalent against the superintendent, Captain Meigs, and the general dissatisfaction with the manner in which he is carrying out the details of the work. Much fault is found with his ideas of the decoration of the new buildings.

Mr. Wright, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, removed the following employees of Mr. Hackney, his predecessor, on Monday:—Michael E. Price, Assistant Superintendent Folding Room; Robert Jarvis, Overseer Speech Folding Room; Samuel Hyde, Book-keeper; James Healey, Clerk; Chas. H. Austin, Elw. Matthews, and Clark, Folders.

The War Department has just issued an order for the establishment of an artillery school at Fort Monroe, for the theoretical and practical instruction of artillery. The order contains a full programme of the rules and regulations of the school which is intended for the instruction of the artillery companies.

The Santa Fe mail of April 17th, has arrived at Independence. A party of Mexicans from Mesilla attacked a camp of Apaches, near Fort Thorn, and butchered, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. Lieut. Howard subsequently captured the Mexicans, and held them prisoners.

Lucius A. Phillips and G. W. King, formerly commission merchants in New York, have been arrested, charged with swindling the firm of James L. Greenman & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., out of \$3,500 worth of goods, by means of false and fraudulent pretences, the goods being sold and delivered upon representations that the parties in January last, commenced business with \$25,000 capital, were doing well, and making money, when, in fact they were insolvent, and shortly after failed for \$40,000 and made an assignment of what they called their effects to one James K. Weston, who is represented by complaint to be in no business and without responsibility. The parties were held to answer.

During the return of the German Lafayette Rifles from a celebration on Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, a police officer was struck by a soldier with his sword. The police officer was arrested, and the soldier was held to answer. The soldier was held to answer.

On Saturday afternoon, a Dr. Meigs, in New York, and Chauncey R. Jump, of the twenty-second Police precinct, were arrested, charged with manufacturing and selling large quantities of counterfeit twenty-cent pieces. The doctor confessed to manufacturing the base coin and the policeman said he only purchased them to re-sell; he did not make them. They were banded over to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The new structure for the use of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, was opened on Saturday, at New York, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, Dr. Deland, and Dr. W. Elliott; after which, Carl Formes, Madame Ohne, and Mr. Hagen, delighted the large and fashionable assemblage at a *matinee musicale*.

It will be extremely gratifying to the honest people of this country to know, as they probably will in the course of a few weeks, that the Kansas embroglio and the Utah complication are both at an end, together with the Florida war, and that the heroes of these disturbances—Brigham Young, Jim Lane, and Billy Bowlegs—have emigrated from the late theatre of their exploits.

Purser William Sinclair, of the Navy, died in New York city on the 22d instant. Since the death of Purser Todd, he stood third on the register in the corps to which he belonged. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the service from Georgia, in 1809, as a midshipman. He was appointed a purser, March 26th, 1814.

At noon on Monday, a royal salute was fired from the Conard steamship Persia, in honor of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday. The steamer was gallantly decorated with flags. The British Consul in New York, gave a grand banquet in honor of the event. Many leading citizens were present, as guests.

The valuable flour and corn mills, on the Appomattox river, below the mills of Messrs. Bragg & Son, were sold at auction on Saturday, by Messrs. J. E. Lemaine & Sons, to Sylvester Johnson, esq., for the sum of \$15,500. Mr. Johnson was formerly owner of the property, but had recently disposed of it to Reuben Ragland, esq.

The Washington States says that the German woman in that city, who was the cause of sending five men to the penitentiary, on a charge of rape, is now in the Washington work house for an offence against the municipal laws and regrets that she allowed herself to be the means of sending them to the penitentiary.

James Canby and James Fox, esq., two old and respected citizens of Wilmington, Del., are dead. Mr. Canby died of apoplexy on Monday, in the 78th year of his age. He was well known in Baltimore, and was the owner of considerable real estate in the vicinity of Franklin square.

In close proximity to Lynchburg, Va., are three of the grandest pieces of scenery in the country, or even in the world. We allude to the Peaks of Otter, the Natural Bridge, and the passage of the James river through the Blue Ridge.

Give the New York Daily News credit for the following. Speaking of the Arctic, Capt. Harstene, which has been ordered to the Gulf, the News alludes to that vessel's Arctic peril, and says:—"She was then after a *Kent*; she now goes for *Sigs*."

The business on all the New York canal boats continues active. On Friday the large fleet of boats which had been detained between Rochester and Buffalo by the break at Eagle Harbor began to arrive.

The shipping of vegetables and fruit to the Northern markets, from Norfolk, Va., has commenced. Six hundred barrels of peas, &c., were taken on board the Jamestown, on Wednesday, for New York.

The relaying of the heavy rail on the track of the R. F. & P. Railroad, between Fredericksburg and Richmond, was completed on Monday last.

The editor of the Southern Planter says, that several instances have been brought to his notice, where cattle have died from eating corn stalks that had been covered by hogs.

There are upwards of four hundred students at the University of Virginia, attending the lectures, at this time.

The wheat harvest has fully commenced in Texas, and the yield is said to be large.

## Investigating Committee.

The report of the Tariff Investigating matter was considered in Committee on Monday, and adopted:—

It shows that Mr. John W. Wolcott was sent to Washington authorized to pledge any amount of money and to use any means, however corrupt, to insure a change in the Tariff. Soon after the adjournment of the last session of Congress received from the Tariff, the first payment was made March 11, 1857. The first draft of the B-stone house on the New York house for \$25,000; the second payment was made March 13, by Mr. Stone, in negotiable paper, and a check on the Metropolitan Bank of New York for \$20,018.83; the third payment was made March 14, by Mr. Stone, in checks for \$12,981.17; the fourth payment was also made in March by Mr. Slade in Boston with bank notes for \$16,000. This accounts for the total, \$74,000.

Of this sum \$13,645.75 was commercial paper, and red and black negotiable bills delivered. Mr. Wolcott paid the H. G. George Ashmun 4,000 for aiding the passage of the tariff, according to Mr. Ashmun's evidence, though Mr. Wolcott swears that he paid no money for such purpose. Thurlow Weed was paid \$5,000 through Ezra Lincoln of Boston, and \$8,117.00 was paid by the New York house to various persons, making the sum of \$87,117.00 which appeared on the books of Lawrence Stone & Co., charged to the tariff of 1857.

On the eighth hundred and odd dollars disbursed by the New York house, Mr. D. M. Stone, of the Journal of Commerce, received \$3,500, J. N. Reynolds, President of the American Council, who carried the resolution favorable to the woolen interests, \$5,070; and A. R. Corbin, formerly Clerk of the Committee of Claims, \$1,000. The balance was expended for travelling expenses, pamphlets, and the like.

It appears from the testimony of Mr. Slade, that Lawrence, Stone & Co., received \$12,000 or \$13,000 more, which was also disbursed; but it is not ascertained how, as this witness was examined in Philadelphia, and the books and papers were in Boston.

The Committee express the strongest censure on Messrs. Wolcott and Corbin, and impeach their testimony seriously. It is believed that Mr. Wolcott appropriated about \$70,000, which was put into the banking business of Gardner, Wolcott & Co. Mr. Corbin resigned his clerkship of the Claims Committee to avoid exposure. It is in evidence that Mr. Matteson officially recommended Mr. Stone to make a deposit of funds with Horace Greely, but there is not a particle of testimony, directly or indirectly, implicating Mr. Greely, or in any way countenancing the unauthorized and unknown use of his name.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Intelligence from Mexico announces that Zolozaga has issued an edict, declaring all the ports of that country closed to the commerce of other nations.—Exchange on London is declining, and 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 is the quotation here. Freight has declined to 1/2. Middling cotton is 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per lb.

MELVILLE, N. J., May 24.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out from a pile of lumber, in a heavy piece of timber, called Plymouth tract. The people have turned out, and are trying to stop its progress by cutting down and burning the trees near the road, but with very little hope of success. Nothing but a heavy rain from above will stop it. The flames are rapidly spreading in the northeast direction, and the woods extend forty-five miles in that direction. The fire was caused by the negligence of some charcoal burners. It is the largest fire we have had near this place for the last fifteen years.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Southern Aid Society held its annual meeting this evening. F. O. Watts, esq., presiding. The treasurer's report for the year 1857, shows receipts of \$11,398; expenditures \$10,131. The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, That the Southern Aid Society, be and they are authorized, to cause to be printed and distributed a broad and general call for the promulgation of the Gospel." Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Craig, Randall and others, urging zeal-ousness in maintaining a Christian union, North and South.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 24.—The General Congressional Association of Michigan, now in session here, passed resolutions protesting against the recent action of the American Tract Society at New York. Only two negative votes were cast.

## Cognate Reasoning.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones is plainly in and need of a little elementary training in rhetoric and the laws of right reasoning.—Mr. Jones, who is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means devoted his energies, a day or two ago, to putting through the House a little bill, one effect of which was actually to raise the President's salary from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars, and to add \$100,000 to the national debt.

Mr. Johnson was formerly owner of the property, but had recently disposed of it to Reuben Ragland, esq.

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## The Northwestern Boundary.

It is not impossible that our northwestern boundary may become a question of the most delicate and difficult of solution, as the northern and western boundaries, at last so happily settled in the Ashburton treaty.—The northwestern boundary seemed to be settled in a perfectly simple manner by the treaty of June 15, 1846. It was there described as running along the 49th parallel of north latitude, westward, "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Foul's straits, to the Pacific Ocean." The general notion plainly is that the 49th parallel shall form the boundary, except as regards Vancouver's Island, which belongs exclusively to Great Britain; "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island" being the boundary at that place.

But it proves that Vancouver's Island is not the only island in those parts. There are several other islands, smaller, yet of considerable size, fertile, heavily-wooded, and likely to be valuable. These islands lie in the waters between the continent and Vancouver's Island, precisely where is "the channel." The question is, whether these islands are to be regarded as appendages of Vancouver's Island, or of the main land? The treaty speaks of "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island;" if this be interpreted as meaning that a boundary line is to be drawn equidistant from the shore of the continent on the one hand and Vancouver's Island on the other, the line would probably divide some of the smaller islands putting a part of each into separate jurisdiction, and thus creating an inconvenient arrangement, and opposed to the obvious spirit of the treaty which refused to divide even the large island of Vancouver. If it be held that the principal channel must be taken as the guide, it may be a nice question of geography to decide which channel is the wider and the deeper. In short, it is a case where geography and diplomacy have involved the two great nations, and some good lawyer, or some statesman, must be invoked to settle the matter, as in the case of the north-eastern boundary.

Meanwhile the British have two men-of-war in the channel, to accompany the party engaged, with a similar party sent by our own government to establish the initial point of boundary on the coast, at the 49th parallel. This preliminary point has been determined; and in running the line inland, a difficulty is experienced that will doubtless necessitate a deviation from the original plan. It was designed to make a broad path through the woods, and to mark the route with stakes at intervals, as was done in the case of the northeastern boundary. But on the northwestern frontier, the woods are so dense—the timber so large and heavy—that the prosecution of this design would involve an immense expenditure of time and money; an undertaking indeed, nothing less than making a road across that part of the continent in face of physical obstacles of the most serious nature. It is now proposed, accordingly, to omit the path upon the boundary connecting the monuments, but to establish them in convenient places, at intervals of 25 or 30 miles, by observatories of latitude, which it is thought can be obtained with sufficient correctness for the purpose, with comparative ease. Even this modification of the plan of running the line, will doubtless require three or four years for its accomplishment.—Boston Ad.

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## Naval.

GENERAL ORDER.—It is hereby ordered that in lieu of the Broad Pendant now worn by Flag Officers in command of squadrons, they shall wear a plain blue flag, of the dimensions proportionate to the different class of vessels, prescribed for the Jack in the Tables of Allowances approved July 20, 1854.

Flag Officers, whose date of commission as Captain is over twenty years, shall wear it at the fore; all others at the mizzen.

ISAAC TUCKER, Secretary of the Navy. Navy Department, May 18, 1858.

[According to the etiquette of all the navies of the world, those who wear their flag on the foremast are called Rear Admirals, while those wearing them at the mizzen are Vice Admirals.]—Wash. Star.

## Presbyterian General Assembly.

Eleventh Day.—The report of the committee on the appeal of Rev. Wm. Findley, of New Jersey, was taken up, and a substitute adopted.

On motion of Dr. McKinney, a new presbytery was erected out of a portion of Virginia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the county of Kent.

A memorial and overture were approved relative to making the 4th of July next, a day of general prayer and thanksgiving.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Assembly adjourned sine die, to meet next, at Indianapolis.

## Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz on the 21st, has arrived. The communication between Vera Cruz and the interior is now open. The harbor of Vera Cruz was blockaded three days by the war steamer Guerrero, but her fuel gave out, and she was compelled to leave for a new supply.

Nothing is mentioned of Juarez, or the whereabouts of his cabinet.

The recent intelligence from other points, has darkened the hopes of the Revolutionists, and the Constitutionalists are confident of an easy victory.

SLAVES WANTED.—I wish to purchase, for self and brother, to go on a Cotton plantation, 1250 to 2500 NABO MEN, from 18 to 25 years of age. None but those of good character and dark complexion will suit.

Persons having such Slaves for sale, who prefer selecting the purchaser who will hold them for his own use, will address the undersigned, at Chantilly P. O. Fairfax County, Va. ap 30—603m S. T. STUART.

LINEN SHEETINGS.—I have just received a large assortment of superior Linen Sheetings of all grades.

## Political.

Without fact, reason, or probability to sustain it, the Union, as the blindest assertions and indulgence in the most extravagant anticipations—alleging that "the Democracy of the United States never before have been so strong and irresistible as at the present moment," and predicting that "there never will be a period in the history of the country when the people, exercising the sober second thought," will confer power upon the opponents of the Democracy." Before risking its reputation for sagacity on such sweeping declarations as these, "concerning the present condition and future prospects of the Democracy," our Washington contemporary should have given some little study to the pregnant signs and portents of the times.—The Union will hardly contend that the Democratic party has, since the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, acquired any additional strength in either of those States that voted for Fremont. Nor will it maintain that the Democracy have held their own in those Northern States that voted for Buchanan. On the contrary, it will be obliged to admit that neither of the above-stated events have happened; but the opposite state of things is the truth of the case. That is, that the Democracy, even in these Northern States that voted for Mr. Buchanan, are now in a hopeless minority—so that there is not now a single Northern State of this Union that can be set down as a Democratic State. The whole of them—Pennsylvania included, as the result of the late Philadelphia election conclusively shows—now stand out in opposition to the Administration and in opposition to the Democracy, and will be found voting for the opposition candidates in 1860. Election for representatives in Congress are to come off this fall in all the Northern States that voted for Buchanan two years ago; and we shall see in the result of them, whether the Democracy or the opposition will be triumphant. We venture the assertion now, several months in advance, that the Democratic party will suffer a Waterloo defeat in all the Northern States, where elections are to be held this fall. There are now upwards of fifty Democrats in Congress from the Northern States; but, when the coming contest is over there, we doubt whether twenty members of that party will be found returned to the next Congress.

Where, then, is the ground for such extravagant and exultant prophesying on the part of the Union, in reference to the future of the Democracy? We perceive none—no body else sees any—it is all leather and prunella.—Rich. Whig.

## Chinese Affairs.

Our correspondent on board the United States frigate Mississippi, dating at Woussung, China, on 28th of February, states that the Mississippi had been ordered by Hon. Mr. Reed to proceed from Hong-Kong to Shanghai, but after a cold, rough passage, she had to anchor at Woussung, fourteen miles distant, being too large to run into the port indicated by the commissioner. The writer entertains the opinion that the war in China is far from ended. It is reported that a secret embassy from the Russian Empire arrived in Peking, and anticipated the allied envoys in having audience of the Emperor; and it is added that Russia may soon be seen aiding the Chinese in an attempt to recapture Canton. The feeling of the Chinese people was roused to a high pitch of indignation with regard to the occupation of that city by the English and French. Three thousand Chinese troops were assembled at Woussung, cannon were being cast daily in the imperial foundries, and the war vessels of the Emperor were being bristled up under American engineers. Vigorous onslaughts were made by the government forces on the rebels and pirates. The British reports of the prevalence of peace and quiet were not believed at Woussung, and it was said that the allied forces held only as much of Canton as was covered by the guns of their respective fleets. If the united mission to Peking, undertaken by the Christian powers, should fail in its object, it was thought the ambassador of each country would treat for the interest of his own flag as his best hold.—N. Y. Herald.

CHECKER & SONS' PIANOS.—The subscriber is again in receipt of 64 and 7-octavo PIANOS. These, with the stock in store, complete his usual assortment, always the largest and most elegant in this city, embracing PIANOS of every style from the new and plain to the most elaborately finished, from the old and celebrated Factory of Chickering & Sons, whose instruments are acknowledged by all the first artists to surpass all others in the country.

Also, PIANOS of beautiful tone and finish, and of reliable construction, from the approved Boston and New York factories. The subscriber's experience of twenty-five years in the Piano business, with his invariable cash purchases, enable him to offer the best instruments at lower prices than they can be bought in this city or at retail in the North, either for cash or approved paper.

Persons who desire to purchase may always rely that they buy of the subscriber genuine new instruments, direct from the factory, as he hires out only second-hand PIANOS. Second-hand PIANOS taken in part payment.

Some good second-hand PIANOS for rent, or for sale at very low prices.

Superior Mr. Lowman and Martin's superb GUINNESS always in store.

PIANOS tuned and regulated by T. H. SPEER, who has had fifteen years' experience in his profession.

RICHARD DAVIS, Washington, May 25—51 Penna. Avenue.

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME manufactured from the Formula of DR. JAMES HIGGINS, State Chemist of Maryland. Every lot offered for sale is regularly analyzed, and the results of the analysis are published in the *Washington Herald*.

In introducing this highly authenticated fertilizer to the Agriculturist of the United States for the year 1858, we forbear any lengthened remarks, as their intelligence is already informed of the value of Bones treated with Sulphuric Acid, producing the bi-phosphate of lime, and thereby yielding the Soluble Phosphate, an efficient and indispensable nutrient of plants.

As many preparations are offered to the public styled "Super Phosphates," we have made arrangements with Drs. Higgins and Bickell, who will analyze every lot of RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, offered for sale, and will report the results to the public.

Persons desiring a detailed account will be furnished on application, or forwarded by mail.

R. M. RHODES & CO., 141 West Pratt street, Baltimore.

For sale only, by WATERS, ZIMMERMAN & CO. my 27—1m

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to sell the following two Tracts of Land. One of them is in Prince William County, a mile below Greenleaf on the Potomac River, about three miles from Gainesville Station, Massanutten Gap Railroad, a four or five miles from Brattle Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This Tract contains 500 to 600 ACRES; has two Tenements upon it and is susceptible of division into Three Farms.

The other is in Fauquier County, and lies at the junction of Locking Run with Cedar Run.—It is about one mile from Warrenton Junction, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and contains about 165 ACRES.

Nothing is herein stated in recommendation of these Tracts, for the reason, that it is presumed no one will purchase without first examining for himself.

The terms will be an advance in Cash of one or twenty per cent, upon the purchase money, and the balance divided into one to ten annual instalments to suit the purchaser.

T. B. WARDER, St. Stephens, Fauquier County, Va. my 10—eot

## The Graves of the Randolphs.

The Petersburg Express says:—"We visited, a day or two since, the beautiful spot, on the north bank of the Appomattox, about two miles above the city, known in days gone by as the home of the parents of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and the scene of the subsequent statesman's earlier days. In but few instances has this quiet and romantic spot received the attention of historians, and in no instance, we believe, has it been the subject of more than a passing allusion. The locality may be reached by the river route, but the more pleasant route to pedestrians is by Port Conway, up along the margin of the river, which is studded with islands laden with massive and variegated foliage, to the woods at the terminus of the Ettricks canal, and from thence into the boundaries of the Randolph estate. The scenery here, as well as on the way, is very picturesque, and forms a decided treat to the lover of nature. The old Randolph mansion has been removed to give place to a neat and tasteful country residence, the present home of Mr. S. J. Pearce, but there still remain, in the scene about it, and in the surrounding landscape, vestiges that recall with force the spirit of the olden time, and make one realize the eloquent theme of his reflections. Several hundred yards from the house, on the summit of the river bank, about one hundred feet from the level of the stream, repose the remains of the father and mother of the orator. The burial ground is only marked by a clump of oaks and maples which now throw a deep shadow over the graves of those who sleep beneath. An upright slab bears the inscription "John Randolph, esq. born Oct. 2, 1773, died Oct. 23, 1813, aged 40. A virtuous and able statesman, a brave and patriotic soldier, a devoted husband and father, and a true friend of his country." The tomb of his wife is composed of a heavy horizontal slab and bears the inscription, in Latin, "Josua the Saviour of Mankind. When shall we cease to mourn for Frances Bland Tucker, wife of St. George Tucker?" She died 18th January 1788, aged 36." The reader of history will remember the one who was depicted here transcribed was before marriage, Miss Frances Bland, who retained after marriage her surname, and after the death of John Randolph, was united to St. George Tucker. Another tomb is within the little enclosure, and bears the following quaint and simple record: "Martha Hall died 4th March, 1784—Whom Hygeia slighted, Pollox and Apollo e'eroted." Of the subject of this inscription we know nothing. This secluded and beautiful repository of the dead is associated, by way of sympathy, with some of the most successful occurrences